



THE KEYSTONE

Defender

L. 2 No. 12

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

FEBRUARY 1954

STEPS FORWARD

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has issued new rules stripping 28 government agencies of power to classify information, and limiting classification in 17 others to agency heads. This important action "will make it possible for our citizens to know more of what their Government is doing," without jeopardizing national security. Furthermore, the classification "Restricted" is abolished. The order also provides for White House review of complaints from non-governmental sources on the operation of this order.

This order, which went into effect on December 15th, cancels the rigid security regulations set up by former President Truman in September, 1951, and is a concrete step forward in the fight against unnecessary secrecy.

* * *

THE ARMY announced that National Guard units will be employed in "Minute Man" program to bolster regular Army anti-aircraft defenses in 26 states and the District of Columbia. The plan envisages having National Guardsmen report to battle stations directly from homes or jobs in an emergency. It will take several years to put into full operation, but will ultimately cover both coasts and certain strategic spots in the mid-continent.

(N. Y. Her. Trib. 11/22/53)

* * *

THE COAST GUARD announced it has set up a 24-hour patrol to intercept and identify all vessels entering the port of New York. The plan is part of the general tightening of port security regulations along the entire Atlantic coast. The Coast Guard said it is continuing its "hot-ship" check by Geiger-counter squads of all ships that have touched at ports in Communist-controlled countries.

(U. P. Wash. Post 11/24/53)

DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRY

THE OFFICE of Defense Mobilization has been trying for about two years to convince the industrial community that when it comes to building new factories, it is good business to disperse them. Until three months ago, there was little response; since Premier Malenkov's announcement that the Russians had the hydrogen bomb, however, the ODM has received many calls from businessmen.

Considerable ground work already has been done on the dispersion program. Voluntary committees have been at work in 87 metropolitan areas drawing up charts. In most cases, these charts show "target zones" where the concentration of population is heaviest, and also indicate other zones where, in the opinion of officials, new plants could be built more wisely. The government has so far certified surveys made by these dispersion committees.

The aim of the mobilization program is to develop and maintain the necessary military and economic strength to carry out the policy of the United States to "discourage and, if need be, oppose acts of aggression and promote peace."

One primary aim of the Federal dispersion policy is to encourage full use of existing production facilities and workers in preference to creating new plants or moving workers. This has the two-fold advantage of assisting to maintain economic balance and employment stability, and also of using skills and facilities in less concentrated industrial areas, thereby making our productive resources less vulnerable to the possibility of attack.

It is the policy of the Federal Government to encourage the placing of contracts and facilities in areas of cur-

rent or imminent labor surplus, and to help such areas to make the best use of their available resources.

Various Government departments can and do assist by awarding contracts wherever possible to contractors located in these surplus labor areas, by encouraging contractors to award sub-contracts to firms in these areas; by assisting manufacturers in the labor surplus areas to obtain information on probable government procurement needs, and by giving technical advice and assistance in diversifying, developing, and expanding their industries.

Areas in Pennsylvania classified by the Department of Labor as having substantial labor surpluses are: Altoona; Johnstown; Scranton; Wilkes-Barre; Hazleton; Clearfield-Dubois; Pottsville; Sunbury - Shamokin - Mt. Carmel; Uniontown-Connellsville.

In order to encourage industrial activities, extensive tax amortization assistance is also being offered to plants expanding to handle defense work in these areas.

ODM officials said an increasing number of firms, many of them not remotely connected with defense production, have been consulting the area surveys to find good locations outside congested metropolitan centers. Furthermore, cities are beginning to attract new industries on the basis of advertising stressing that they are considered relatively "safe" areas.

This is an indication that, at long last, industry is gradually beginning to become *somewhat* defense and dispersion conscious. That is good news, for it is essential to the defense of our land that industry take a role of major leadership and responsibility towards its own protection.

THE WHITE HOUSE AND CIVIL DEFENSE

WHEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER delivered his famous speech to the U.N., he made serious statements concerning the present state of atomic development which, of course, had direct connection with Civil Defense preparedness.

"Clearly," he said, "if the peoples of the world are to conduct an intelligent search for peace, they must be armed with the significant facts of today's existence."

Then came the disclosures about the magnitude of the new weapons stockpile and the force of available atomic fission weapons.

"Atomic bombs today are more than 25 times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned, while hydrogen weapons are in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent.

"Today, the United States' stockpile of atomic weapons, which, of course, increases daily, exceeds by many times the explosive equivalent of the total of *all* bombs and *all* shells that came from *every* plane and *every* gun in *every* theatre of war through *all* the years of the Second World War.

"A single air group, whether afloat or land-based, can now deliver on an available target a destructive cargo exceeding the power of all the bombs that fell on Britain in all of the second World War.

"In size and variety the development of atomic weapons has been no less remarkable. This development has been such that atomic weapons have virtually achieved conventional status within our armed services. . . .

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

GOVERNOR JOHN S. FINE

DR. T. A. DISTLER, *Chairman*

MR. H. G. ANDREWS, *Vice Chairman, Minority Leader, House of Representatives*

MR. LOUIS G. FELDMAN, *Secretary*

LT. GENERAL FRANK A. WEBER, *The Adjutant General*

MR. CHARLES R. BARBER

MR. CHARLES C. SMITH

MR. M. HARVEY TAYLOR, *Pres. Pro Tem, Senate*

MR. WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR., *Secretary of Internal Affairs*

MR. JOHN H. DENT, *Minority Leader, Senate*

MR. EMORY F. BACON

MRS. KATHERINE S. CARPENTER

MR. WILLIAM J. MEINEL

DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*

MR. N. L. WYMARD, *Deputy Director*

Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.

"But the dread secret and the fearful engines of atomic might are not ours alone."

The President went on to talk about the Soviet resources, and the magnificently hopeful plan which he set forth to all the world.

In terms of Civil Defense, the disclosure that A-bombs are now more than 25 times as powerful as those first used in World War II was staggering. There were indications of a drastic step-up in CD planning, based on simple "atomic arithmetic."

Dr. I. I. Rabi, chairman of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, said that barring some "miracle" of Soviet receptiveness to the plan, the most important result of the speech must be to stimulate this country's Civil Defense, dispersion, and continental defense effort.

Further light on the Federal planning to increase CD activity through the country was shed by Mr. Sherman Adams, Assistant to the President. This excerpt from a December 2nd speech of his is useful for policy and informational purposes:

"Now let us look at a few problems. Let us start out with one of the ones which has challenged the ingenuity of both Federal and local officials. That challenge has been aggravated by new weapons, new threats, new vulnerability in the defense of our homes. It deals with defense of our cities, towns, and communities, particularly the sensitive target areas. . . .

"This Government intends to give you an increasingly clear and factual picture of exactly what confronts the American people. It is our determination to keep both our peace and our freedom.

"In supporting the President's order, we are providing for the participation of every Federal employee in the operation of the civil defense system. There are under preparation at this moment, plans for the delegation of authority to certain departments and officials of the Government for carrying out actions of top responsibility in the civil defense field. This will give, in due time, a new dimension to this whole civil defense field.

"We know the inadequacy of available funds for certain civil defense purposes. We think some of these are indispensably important. You must know that decisions respecting the out-

lay of Federal funds for such items as emergency equipment and medical supplies have been most difficult. Yet, in cooperation with States and municipalities, this Government does have a determination to provide for such a program as will be effective in the light of the new threat which has materially changed the conditions which we faced even a year or so ago. We intend to acquaint you with the nature and the magnitude of this threat. But, as the President has already pointed out, it is most difficult to give you cold facts without creating hysteria, or seeming to intend to create hysteria. Our position in the world today invites, not hysteria, frustration, or despondency, but cold, calculating planning. The demand now is for methodically worked out courses-of-action which we shall take promptly and relentlessly if certain things happen.

"The carefully calculated plan of protection of our country and of this hemisphere, within our capabilities, not only must be maintained today, but perhaps for our lifetime. These plans are urgent and compelling, and all our creative skill and energy is being given to their development."

At the conference held in mid-December for 175 U. S. Mayors, President Eisenhower said, "I know of no other time in history when the President of the United States felt it necessary to invite the mayors of our cities in order that they might discuss together—and with our staffs—national security."

"For the first time in history, cities have become principal targets for any enemy seeking to conquer our nation. The city has moved from a position of support in the rear. It has moved out in a very distinct way into the front line. And so that creates problems. They can be solved only if we consult together then act intelligently."

And so, in the light of the President's U.N. speech, and the Conference of Mayors, and in the light of earlier statements from the White House, we can look for greater Federal support than has hitherto been forthcoming for Civil Defense purposes because, as Mr. Adams said:

"We know and you know that in proportion to the growing threat that confronts us, the progress that we have made in civil defense as a nation is not enough."



The Eastern Area Control Center is underground. Maps, a tally board, and Boy Scout messengers help the Division Directors in their tasks; messages come and go in an adjoining room where trained telephonists handle the phones. A radio center (not shown) gives alternate communication.

GOING OPERATIONAL

By JACK ANDERSON, Eastern Area Director

FOR SEVERAL YEARS now, Civil Defense at all levels has concerned itself extensively with public relations, organization, and training. There have been literally thousands of conferences, schools, and meetings. Some organizations have accomplished much; others, little.

Now it is the intent of Eastern Area Headquarters at Ogontz Center to lead the organizations in the Eastern Area into increased action. We are entering what we like to call the "Operational Phase." It revolves around one big (though very simple) question: "If D-Day (Disaster Day) should be TODAY, exactly what would we do?"

This morning there is an enemy strike on Allentown. What are the other eleven counties of the Eastern Area expected to do about it? How much could we help Reading? Lancaster? Philadelphia? How would we handle our resources if all these cities were hit at the same time?

Obviously, plans of strategy are needed. Eastern Area Headquarters, guided and aided by the State Council office at Harrisburg, has set up a general program to formulate these plans. Chief steps are:

1) Inventory the resources of the Area. Some, but not enough, inventories have been completed. We need these surveys to be complete and thorough, in order that we may answer the question:

"What do we have to work with?" Naturally such inventories will have to be kept up-to-date, as component organizations continue to grow.

2) Frequent drills and exercises, *area-wide*. The first of these was held October 6, 1953; the second January 27, 1954. Such drills improve Control Center operation, disclose erroneous planning, reveal weaknesses and strengths.

3) Appointment of specialized leaders to coordinate the various services at Area level. Already Eastern Area Fire, Welfare, Communications, and Utilities Directors have been appointed. Others will follow. After consultation with Directors of their service throughout the Area, each specialist will advise the Eastern Area Director how best to utilize the resources available within the Area.

4) Issuance of Area Plans. The first of these, the Eastern Area Control Center Operations plan was issued in January, 1954. These plans will answer county and local officials who ask:

"What is expected of our organization?" It is impossible, however, for the Area Headquarters to proceed with the development of such plans in detail until inventories of their resources have been made by the local organizations, and channelled through the Counties to the Area Headquarters. Plans must, necessarily, be based on

what there is available to work with.

The four steps outlined above form an extensive program, not to be accomplished overnight; certainly, however, becoming operational is the most vital phase of Civil Defense. Unless we stop shuffling papers and make our plans into realities, implemented with flesh and blood human beings who know what to do and where to go, the whole thing is useless.

In some localities there must be not only more thinking, but also *new* thinking. Provincialism has no place in Atomic Age Civil Defense: and thereby hangs another public relations problem. For there are still those who think that a local Civil Defense organization is for local citizens only. This is a disastrous point of view. No local organization can, itself, meet the challenge of an atomic attack. When an enemy strikes Philadelphia, or Reading, or Bethlehem, he does not strike these targets alone. He strikes transportation, industry, and communications that reach into cities and communities all over the United States. But, by the same token, these cities do not pick up their own pieces alone, either. They could not. Striking back will be Philadelphia and Bucks, Berks and Lehigh, Chester and Montgomery and Northampton, Delaware and Carbon, and Monroe and Pike, and Lancaster.

How can they best fight back? That is what we are hammering out together in this Operational Phase, when inventories, live drills, exercises, and test alerts will largely replace conferences, talk, and paper planning.

HOW MUCH DO PEOPLE KNOW?

ALL OF US are doing our best to make people know more about the defense of this land—what the problems are, what the facts are, how to protect themselves and their families from what may lie ahead.

How well are we doing? Do people begin to know the fundamentals that are necessary if we are to avoid panic, confusion, and unnecessary loss of life in a time of attack?

FCDA has had another survey made to determine how much the American people have learned. Recently the results of this survey were summarized:

The Encouraging Facts

More than $\frac{1}{2}$ the people believe war is likely, and realize that this country may be attacked;

More than $\frac{4}{5}$ the people know what makes atomic bombs so dangerous;

More than $\frac{1}{2}$ the people know what Civil Defense means;

$\frac{3}{5}$ the people are willing to volunteer for CD (they say), but do not feel they "have been asked to join."

Nearly $\frac{7}{10}$ the people have a pretty clear idea of civil defense jobs;

More than $\frac{3}{4}$ the people in critical target areas know some facts about personal protection;

$\frac{7}{10}$ the people disagree with the idea that CD is not necessary because there is no real emergency yet;

$\frac{7}{10}$ the people disagree with the idea that atomic bombs are so destructive that CD could not do much;

Nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ rural people are enthusiastic about helping cities, either by taking care of homeless, or by going to the cities to help;

Nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ know someone active in CD work.

The Discouraging Facts

Less than $\frac{1}{3}$ the people in critical target areas know the warning signal;

More than $\frac{1}{10}$ the people plan to rush to their family, or go out-of-town when they hear that attack is near;

Less than $\frac{1}{5}$ the people have heard anything about civil defense preparations where they, or members of their family, work.

Only about $\frac{1}{10}$ the people know anything about germ or gas warfare protective measures;

Only $\frac{1}{5}$ the people have done *anything* to make their home safer in case of attack;

Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the people know what to do after attack;

Less than $\frac{1}{5}$ the people know specific things that organized CD is doing in their own community;

People are LESS willing to join CD than they were a year ago;

Nearly half the people believe the Army, Navy, and Air Force could protect our cities from heavy damage;

Nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ the people believe that, even in a surprise attack, only a few enemy planes would get through.

Conclusions

As we read over this summary, it becomes clear where our emphasis should lie in the coming months.

1) We must concentrate even more on exactly what people are to do following an alarm:

- a) What the signal is;
- b) They stay still, and do not "take-to-the-hills";
- c) They need specific assignments of duty following at-

(Continued on page 8)

A JOB FOR THE LEGION

ON TUESDAY, October 13th, the Department Commanders and Adjutants of the American Legion heard Governor Val Peterson, head of FCDA, set forth a specific Civil Defense job for the Legion:

"I would like to suggest to the American Legion," he said, "that each of the 17,200 Legion posts sponsor a volunteer eight-man rescue team, or better yet a squad of three 8-men teams, in cooperation with their local Civil Defense teams. The teams and squads could and should maintain their identity as Legion arms of the community Civil Defense picture," he said, "although they would be subject to local Civil Defense authority."

Three days later, the Legion National Executive Committee endorsed the idea of trained, Legion Post rescue teams.

Attention of all Pennsylvania Posts is invited to the fact that this is one of the few States that has its own Rescue School, to teach rescue instructors. The school is situated at Ogontz Center, twelve miles north of Philadelphia. There, a five-day rescue course is offered without cost to men enrolling through their local Civil Defense Directors. Graduates of the State Rescue School are given kits, materials, and instructions with which they are equipped to train others within their organization and community. Each Legion Post, therefore, could send one representative to Ogontz Center for training; on his return he would be able to train one or more 8-men rescue teams within his own Post's membership.

Classes at Ogontz Center are held out of doors, on a specially built rescue set. Students learn not by listening, but by doing. Subjects taught include lashing and rigging, shoring and bracing, lowering stretchers from heights, fighting fire, and other practical, down-to-earth skills, vitally needed in any disaster caused by tornadoes, explosions or cave-ins as well as enemy attack. Students are housed and fed at the school. Tools, coveralls, and helmets are also provided. Classes are limited to 30 in order that each man can be given individual and thorough instruction. Those interested are asked to call or write Col. E. H. Feather, State Civil Defense Training Center, Ogontz Center, Pennsylvania.

The next class will be held March 22d-26th.

AUXILIARY TO THE AUXILIARIES

IN ELMIRA, New York, an Auxiliary has been formed to the Auxiliary Police Reserve. We're all for it. Its duties are "to plan and conduct social functions for the benefit of the Auxiliary Police." We would like to see similar Auxiliaries formed in towns and cities throughout Pennsylvania, not only for the Auxiliary Police, but also for the Auxiliary Firemen, for the Wardens, for the GOC and others too.

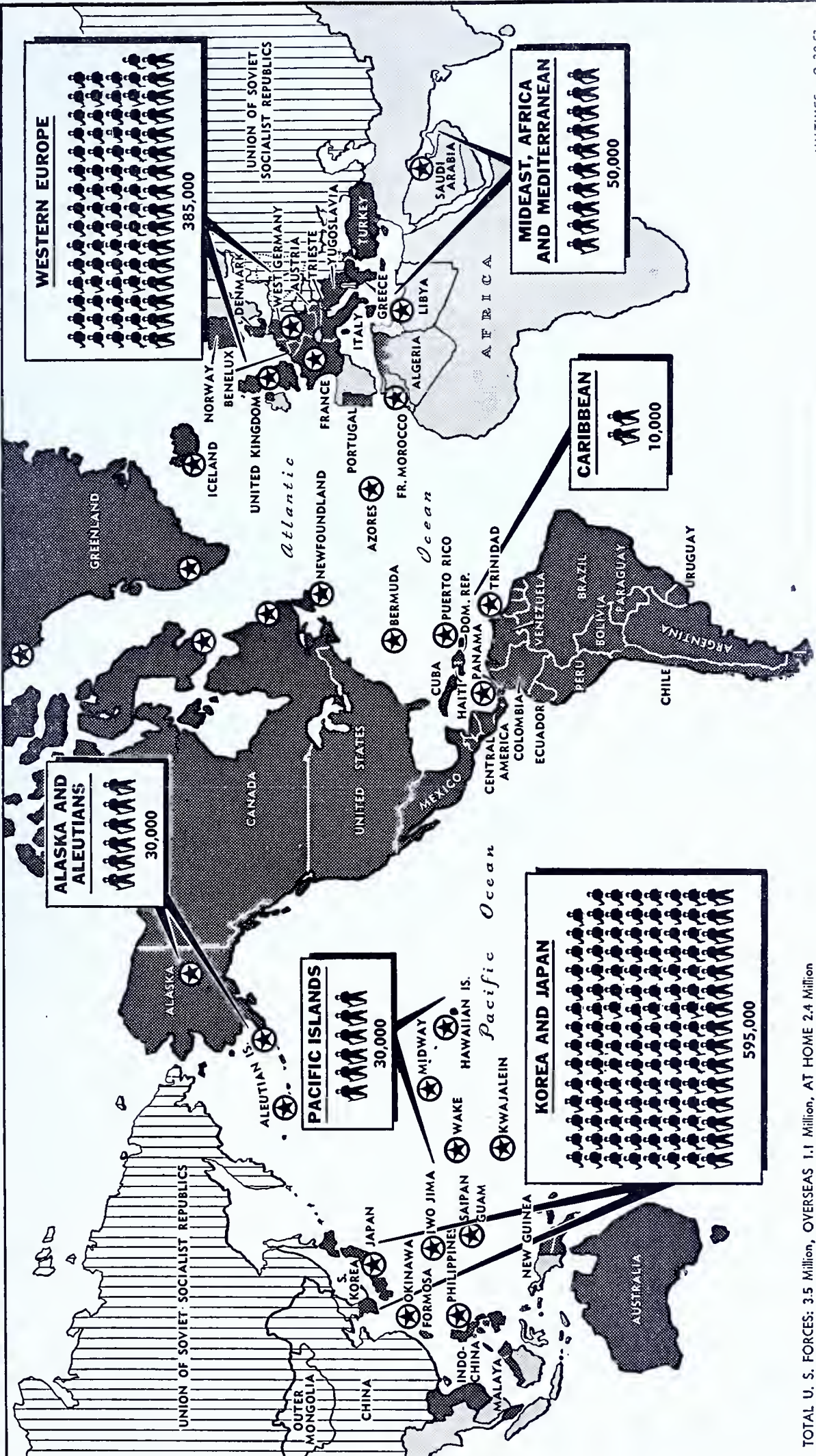
You've got to take the "sting" out of Civil Defense volunteering, by giving the volunteers some fun along with their work. Social activities, bowling leagues, dances, picnics, trips, or even

merely coffee parties after meetings will help to build team feeling, they will help to keep the volunteers on your rolls, they may even bring in new members; they will certainly help to minimize the grim aspect of preparing for the worst.

Let every currently enrolled Auxiliary appoint his wife (or her husband) as a member of the "Auxiliary to the Auxiliaries." Give them the duty of making some fun for you when you have concluded your drill, or had your class! It need not be fancy, but it should be fun.

WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN ARE NOW STATIONED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

KEY: Countries associated with Western defense plans Communist bloc and occupied Austria Major U.S. bases outside the country Each symbol equals 5,000 men under arms



TOTAL U. S. FORCES: 3.5 Million, OVERSEAS 1.1 Million, AT HOME 2.4 Million

NYTIMES - 9-20-53
(Reprinted with permission of N. Y. Times)

Our servicemen are stationed at far-flung points all over the world. Meanwhile, what are we doing at home to protect the industry, the workers, and the communities on which all these fighting forces must depend? Unless our plants and factories survive, our military men could be stranded without supplies or arms. This, in brief, is the root of Civil Defense.

INCENTIVES

WITHOUT INCENTIVES, few of us do much. These may be tangible—such as money, or job advancement; they may be intangible, such as public honor, or even merely family approval, but most people need some form of incentive in order to exert themselves.

This fundamental fact of human behaviour holds perfectly true in Civil Defense as well as in all other phases of life. Part of our difficulty both in recruiting and in holding our volunteers lies in the fact that we do not recognize this basic fact. We do not give our people a sense of progress; we do not give them any type of incentive.

In some areas thought has been put on the problem, and the resultant programs have borne fruit. Mention has previously been made (Defender, July 1953, Vol. 2, No. 5) of New York State's system of training medical aides.

They have divided their medical aides into four classes, depending on the amount of training they have had.

A *4th class Aide* has had basic CD orientation, and has received an ID card and an armband.

A *3rd class Aide* is one who has in addition completed a First Aid course;

To become a *Medical Aide 2nd class*, the volunteer must complete additional specialized training in Aid Station work;

The *1st class Medical Aides* have completed all the above and in addition a further specialty chosen from:

- a) Hospital duties
- b) Medical clerk
- c) Medical transport clerk.

Erie, Pennsylvania, has followed the same technique of progressive steps with notable success in its Warden training program. In Erie, when men and women volunteer for the Warden service, they are given an ID card and an armband.

When they complete their first course (either the basic Warden course or a First Aid course) they are given a helmet;

When they complete their second course (either the basic Warden, or the First Aid—whichever they have not yet taken) they receive a set of coveralls.

The next step is a course in advanced First Aid. When this has been completed, a shoulder patch is awarded, to be sewn onto the overalls.

The complete Warden in Erie has also taken a course in light rescue and fire-fighting. Those who have success-

fully added that training as well, add a block "R" to their shoulder patch.

In this way, everyone can see at a glance the stage of advancement of each individual; there is incentive to go forward partly for self-esteem, and partly for public approval.

Erie handles its Auxiliary Police somewhat differently. Those men who complete their basic course, who attend a certain percent of meetings and participate in a certain percent of drills are given periodic automatic advancements in rate. The top officials and "brass" are chosen on merit, initiative, and leadership qualities from the men who have achieved the top automatic rating.

There is no reason why orderly advancement is not possible in ALL CD fields, with emblems, pins, uniforms, or other visible signs given to mark the forward steps.

Take, for example, welfare. On completing a basic indoctrination course and volunteering for the Welfare service, the individual could be awarded her ID card. Those completing a one-day Mass Care Center course could be issued a CD armband marked "Welfare." People who, in addition, had taken Mass Feeding, Registration and Inquiry, or First Aid courses, could be given emblems for their armbands, to indicate these steps. Mass Care Center caps could be issued to those completing two specialized courses, and a simple, denim type work outfit (which would help to identify them in an emergency) could be given to those who were trained in all phases of Mass Care work.

It is not enough to hold a day's course here or there, enthuse your workers briefly, then let them go for weeks and months without further activity.

Each community should try to follow these simple steps in their training programs:

1) Break your training into short stages, preferably not more than 8-15 hours each;

2) Lead your volunteers from a basic course to a series of more detailed courses which will give them gradually a more and more complete picture of their field of activity and will enable them to be increasingly useful in an emergency.

3) Give concrete, tangible awards for the completion of *each step* of the training.

4) Hold live exercises (once every

two months perhaps) first for the individual services (medical, wardens, welfare, police, etc) and then integrating two or more services together, in order:

- a) To keep the volunteers interested;
- b) Develop teams, accustomed to working together;
- c) Iron out bottlenecks and difficulties;
- d) Coordinate and integrate your services.

We must try increasingly to give our volunteers a sense of satisfaction and achievement at the completion of definite goals, and a definite sense of progress as each person moves into more and more responsible categories.

By following a progressive method of training their personnel, communities will not only maintain interest and enthusiasm, but they will also be able to establish their working teams on a logical basis, knowing how much and what kind of training each person has completed.

Bouquets Are In Order

SHE'LL BE 80 years old in March, but that does not keep her from doing her share.

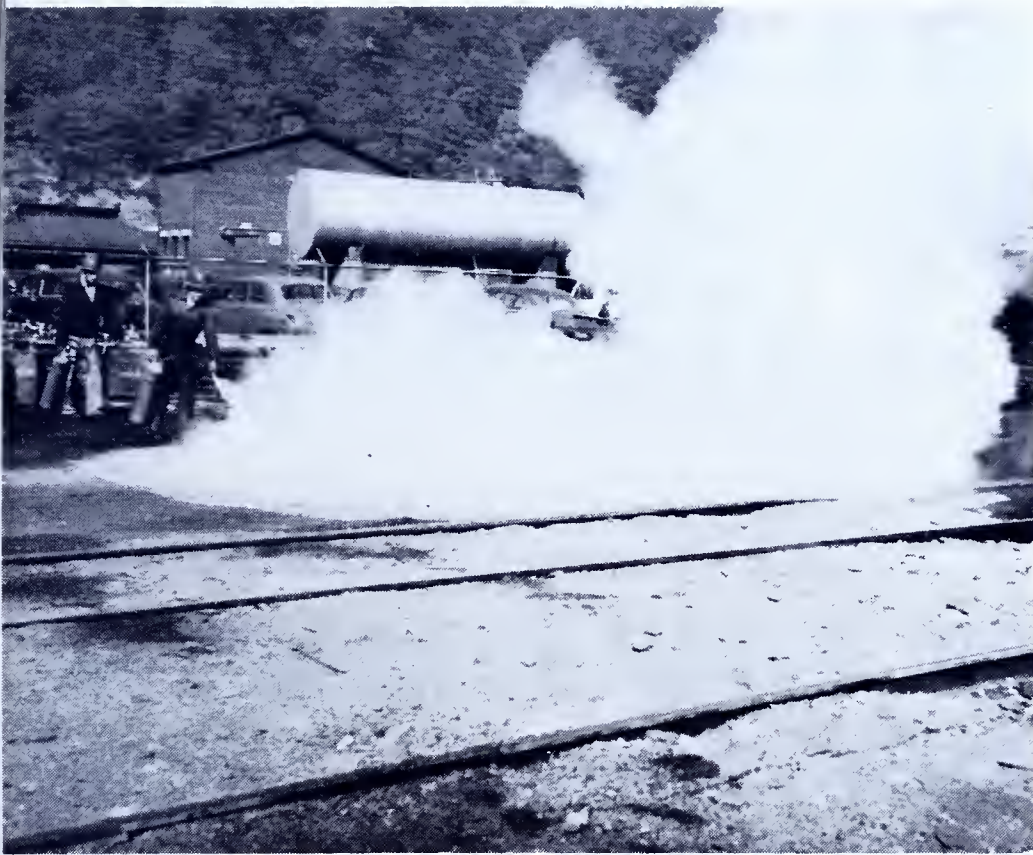
Mrs. Laura Stine of Carlisle, Penna., is as regular as clockwork in covering her airplane spotter watch from the top of the Molly Pitcher Hotel in Carlisle. Every Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, she watches the skies for aircraft, reporting them faithfully to the Filter Center when they appear.

"This plane spotting is a wonderful thing," Mrs. Stine says, "and I enjoy it, but I don't believe the younger folks take this whole matter of defense seriously enough."

Mrs. Stine did not know about the Post in Grove City, Penna. That Post is manned exclusively by boys from the George Junior Republic. Ranging in age from nine to eleven, the boys keep the post in operation 24 hours a day. More power to them!

Orchids also to the taxi drivers in Warren, Penna. In that town the 46 Taxi Service and Warren Taxis have made their cabs available free, 24 hours a day, to any GOC volunteer who does not have means of travel to and from the Warren Post.

Not only the old and the young, but also the physically handicapped in some areas are putting to shame those of us who feel ourselves "too busy" to carry our weight in this common responsibility.



Large paint and oil fires lend realism and give practice at an alert held in the Electricweld Tube Division of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation in Oil City, Penna. (See story at the right.)

INDUSTRIES PRACTICE JOINTLY

STIMULATED BY the Jones & Laughlin Steel Plant in Oil City, Pennsylvania, four major industries in Venango County worked together in a combined defense exercise. It was termed "highly successful" in that observers from many hitherto uninterested industries attended, and went away impressed with the need for advance planning and training in their own plants.

The local J & L plant was "bombed" by enemy fire for a second annual industrial drill. Heavy oil and paint fires were started; "casualties" were dispersed throughout the plant, maintenance and repair problems were set.

When the simulated attack was made on the plant, auxiliary emergency repair and fire-fighting equipment was sent in from the Continental Can Company, the Pennzoil Company, and the United Natural Gas Company.

Every employe of the local J & L plant had been assigned a particular job to do in case of attack. They are organized on the basis of permanent committees, each shift around the clock having its own groups—Personnel and Safety; Messenger; First Aid; Maintenance; Mechanical; and Electrical Maintenance. In addition there is a General Committee, with a general chairman at its head, which is the permanent war-emergency organization within the plant. This organization has been set up and manned since September, 1950.

As the signals sounded, the entire portion of the plant used for the demonstration was evacuated swiftly and efficiently to assigned air raid shelters; from there, those with specific duties to perform proceeded with their part of the program.

When asked what they had learned from the exercise, those in charge replied:

"Mostly overall experience. We have only had one 'dry-run' before this. It takes a great deal of teamwork to handle an emergency quickly and well. Every exercise makes our boys just that much more efficient."

"DUCK AND COVER" NOW ON RECORDS

A vocalist popular with the sub-teen-age set has recorded the Bert the Turtle "Duck and Cover" song for distribution through the children's record market.

STATE DIRECTORS CONFERENCE

AT A MEETING of the State Directors of the nine States of Region II, certain points of widespread interest were discussed.

Dates to be kept in mind:

- 1) Expenditures for contributions under 1952 program must be made by June 30, 1954. In order to get check on Federal Treasury by June 30th, claims must be submitted by May 15th.
- 2) Application covering recurring costs should have been in by January 4, 1954.
- 3) Appeals to actions taken must be received in time to be acted upon by June 30. (Requested that Forms 223 be received promptly.)
- 4) Retroactive contributions can be approved if the State or community entered into the firm contract on or after July 1, 1953.

* * *

THE FCDA Act of 1950 prohibits making any contribution for personal equipment. It has, however, been established by FCDA General Counsel that if title to equipment remains in State or political subdivision and custody of the equipment remains with the organization, and if equipment is not individually assigned, it will be considered *organizational* equipment.

For example, there might be one single individual responsible for a Warden Post, but it is his responsibility not as an individual but as a representative of the organization. Certification is required and if upon inspection it is found that things have been taken to individuals' homes, the contract has been violated.

* * *

RETROACTIVE to July 1, matching funds can be applied for toll charges on telephone and TWX if applied to an exercise. This does NOT include regular charges. A single application should be submitted with a plan for the entire year, with cost estimates, rather than sending in Project Applications for individual exercises.

* * *

THIS YEAR construction cost of Control Centers will be approved. If possible, the Center should be placed in an existing building, keeping the costs to a minimum. No contributions will be available for the purchase of land.

* * *

Delivery dates of items requested for Federal procurement (Federal publications, films, etc.) will be established by chronological receipt, so the sooner Form 223s are sent in, the sooner the items will be delivered.

HOW MUCH DO PEOPLE KNOW?

(Continued from page 4)

tack, so that each would know where to go and what to do.

2) We must work harder on stimulating office buildings, stores, factories, and all places of work to make defense preparations, and to hold regular drills for their employees.

3) We must make known to everyone exactly what the local CD organization is doing in the community, what the plans are, where the centers will be, how the plans will work; permanent signs are needed to designate emergency locations.

(Recommendation: that each community work towards publishing a series of articles in their own local papers including maps showing:

Local roads—to be used; not to be used.

Location of Mass Care Centers

Location of Emergency Hospitals

Location of Assembly areas and rendezvous points for mobile units.)

4) We evidently cannot relax in our efforts to get people (at *least* those within ten miles of probable targets) to establish shelters in their own homes.

It is easier to carry on an educational campaign if you know what people already know, how they are thinking, and where the most glaring lacks exist. Let us concentrate this year on the "discouraging" facts so that in the next survey more and more of them will be found in the "encouraging" column.

MEDICAL AIDES

NEARLY EVERYWHERE the story is the same—"We are getting on pretty well in some directions, but we haven't gone far in the medical division. We have no personnel." Let us consider some simple steps which would make a start on this vitally important part of Civil Defense.

Recruitment

New York State has launched a medical recruitment campaign in this manner:

Every physician has been asked by his County Medical Society President to recruit *two* people to take Medical Aide training.

A representative of the District Nurses' Association selects one or more nurses in each Township and Borough

KEYSTONE DEFENDER

OGONTZ CENTER

Montgomery County, Pa.

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

O.P. Wagner
1 Elm. Rd.
Bureau of Bd.
Harrisburg, Pa.

19

to follow through on the training of these new recruits.

The results of this campaign:

a) Many new Medical Aide recruits for the Medical Division;

b) Greater participation in Civil Defense (and therefore greater interest) on the part of both physicians and nurses.

(Note: Detailed suggestions and step-by-step procedures of the very simple and effective New York plan are available on request from the Keystone Defender office.)

Coordination with the Red Cross

In some areas there is close cooperation between the Red Cross and CD on the matter of trained First-Aiders; in other counties no concerted plan of action has been worked out, and therefore many potentially valuable First Aiders are not integrated into Civil Defense disaster plans.

In Berks County, a meeting between Red Cross and CD leaders brought forth the following joint policy:

1) When CD recruits and organizes a First Aid Class, and Red Cross provides instructors at CD request, the names of all persons completing the course are automatically sent to the local CD Director;

2) In the case of regular Red Cross First Aid courses, *not* initiated by CD:

a) Instructors will advise the class that on completion of training their names will be sent to CD Headquarters unless they specify to the contrary; or

b) Local CD organizations can provide a card for class

members to fill out, indicating whether or not they desire to be enrolled as a part of the CD Medical Corps.

3) In order to secure the names of volunteers previously trained by the Red Cross, CD officials in Berks County provided double government postcards which were sent out by the local Red Cross Chapter to all its certified First Aiders, asking them to fill out certain information, which was then turned over to the CD office.

In too many areas, for lack of this type of joint cooperation, the Civil Defense people have no inventory of the medical aides available in their community. They are, therefore, hampered in setting up mobile medical units, in staffing emergency hospitals, and in providing necessary First Aid units for Mass Care Centers, and Evacuation areas, *although trained people do exist in their area, and would be available if asked to serve in specific assignments.*

By using wisely the resources already existing, many communities would find that their recruitment problem is not nearly as acute as they now believe it to be. As was brought out in the study of public opinion (reported on page 4) "three out of five people are willing to volunteer for Civil Defense but *do not feel they have been asked to join.*"

Obviously we cannot invite people one by one to volunteer; however, we can go a long way in our recruiting by systematically enrolling those men and women who, by training or by peacetime occupation, are *already* potential CD workers.

SEC. 34.66 P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE

PAID

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PERMIT No. 1705